

## MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

## BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

# CALENDAR YEAR 2010 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

List PWS ID #s for all Water Systems Covered by this CCR

Public Water Supply Name

0610017

The F confid must be	ederal Safe Drinking Water Act requires each <i>community</i> public water system to develop and distribute a consumer ence report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCR mailed to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request.
Please	Answer the Following Questions Regarding the Consumer Confidence Report
	Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)
	☐ Advertisement in local paper ☐ On water bills ☐ Other
	Date customers were informed: //
X	CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:
	Date Mailed/Distributed: 6/21/11
X	CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)
	Name of Newspaper: RANKIN COUNTY NEWS
	Date Published: 6 / 1 / 2011
	CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations)
	Date Posted: / /
	CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the address: www
	FICATION
Departm	certify that a consumer confidence report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in and manner identified above. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is with the water quality monitoring data provided to the public water system officials by the Mississippi State water of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply.
ć	Mail Completed Form to: Bureau of Public Water Supply/P.O. Box 1700/Jackson MS 30215
	Phone: 601-576-7518

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, BPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public wile systems. The table below its tall of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The BPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year cld. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

provided the definitions below the table.		1		a Francisco		Tellow/2002	(Correspondence)	Age and the second an					
Contaminants  Disintectants & Disinfectant By-Products	MCLG MRDLG	MCL, MRDL	Water	Low	High	Date	Violation						
There is convincing evidence that addition of a	disinfectan	is necessary	for control	of micros	al contami	nants)							
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb) TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA NA	60 80	15 31	-	-	2010	No No	By-product of drinking water chlorination					
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	1.23	1.03	1.23	2010	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection  Water additive used to control microbes					
Inorganic Contaminants	1					L							
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.002566	0.000933	0.002566	2010	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits					
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	3.942	1.27	3.942	2010	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits					
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	2.5	2.5	2.5	2010	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines					
Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppb)	200	200	15	15	15	2010	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories					
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.2	0.2	0.2	2010	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Brosion of natural deposits					
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1 .	0.05	0.05	0.05	2010	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits					
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.					
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes					
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries					
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints					
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland					
Thallium (ppb)	0.5	2	0.5	3 0.5	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories					
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.14	0.9	1.14	2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; , Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories					
Volatile Organic Contaminants	1			1				post-naige from ferrinzer and antiminum ractories					
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories					
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010		Discharge from industrial chemical factories					
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	0.000837	0.0005	0.000837	2010	<u> </u>	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories					
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010		Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories					
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories					
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories					
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories					
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories					
trans-1,2-Dicholoroethylene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010		Discharge from industrial chemical factories					
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories					
I,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010		Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories					
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010		Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities					
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb) Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010 2010		Discharge from industrial chemical factories Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories					
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010		Discharge from factories and dry cleaners					
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories					
Chlorobenzene (monochlorobenzene) (ppb) Benzene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010		Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories  Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills					
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	2010		Discharge from petroleum factories					
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010		Discharge from petroleum refineries					
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills					
<u>Contaminants</u>	MCLG	<u>AL</u>	Your Water	Sample <u>Date</u>	# San Exceed		Exceeds <u>AL</u>	Typical Source					
Inorganic Contaminants  Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.2	2010	0		No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits					
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	2	2010	0		No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits					
Unit Descriptions			T					D.C. W.					
Term	ì	Definition  ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)											
ppb		****				er billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)							
NA	NA: not applicable												
ND	ND: Not detected												
NR Important Drinking Water Definitions	L	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.											
MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below wh													
MCL			expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.  MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.										
TT			<del></del>					reatment technology.  ded to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.					
AL				n Level: T				ant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water					
Variances and Exemptio	ns		<del></del>		ptions: Sta	ite or EP.	A permissio	on not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.					
MRDLG		MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.											
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.												
MNR MPL						MNR: Monitored Not Regulated MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level							
For more information please contact: Contact Name: W. C. "Bud" Overby, Certi		F 2. D.a.											

Address: P O Box 54195 Pearl, MS 39288 Phone: (601) 932-3520

## City of Pearl 2010 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report - PWS ID# 610017

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

#### Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

### Where does my water come from?

Our water comes from ten wells drawing from the Sparta Sand Aquifer. These wells can produce approximately 9,050 gallons of water per minute. In November of 2010 a new well was completed just off of Eldorado Road, and put into service producing approximately 1,050 gallons of water per minute.

#### Source water assessment and its availability

Our source water assessment has been completed. Copies of this assessment are available upon request..

#### Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally incurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; numan activity, incrobial contaminants, such as values and obserted, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural investock operations, and wilding inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

#### How can I get involved?

The City of Pearl holds its monthly board meetings on the first and third Tuesday of each month at 7:00 p.m. at City Hall. We encourage all customers who have any questions or concerns regarding their water service or other public services that the city provides to meet with us. We ask that customers who have questions concerning their bills, regarding disruptions in service, or other technical concerns to please first contact the City of Pearl Water Department at the telephone number listed below.

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference – try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month. Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit www.cpa.gov/watersense for more information.

## Cross Connection Control Survey

The purpose of this survey is to determine whether a cross-connection may exist at your home or business. A cross connection is an unprotected or improper connection to a public water distribution system that may cause contamination or pollution to enter the system. We are responsible for enforcing cross-connection control regulations and insuring that no contaminants can, under any flow conditions, enter the distribution system. If you have any of the devices listed below please contact us so that we can discuss the issue, and if needed, survey your connection and assist you in isolating it if that is necessary.

10 mm

- Boiler/ Radiant heater (water heaters not included)
- Underground lawn sprinkler system
- Pool or hot tub (whirlpool tubs not included)
- Additional source(s) of water on the property
- Decorative pond

## Watering trough Source Water Protection Tips

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.

- Dispose of chemicals properly, take used motor oil to a recycling center.
   Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use BPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
   Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste-Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

  Additional Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. PWS ID# 0610017 is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <a href="http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead">http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead</a>.

### Additional Information on the Fluoridation of our Water

The City of Pearl is required to report certain results pertaining to the fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in 2010 that average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 12. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in 2010 that was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 98%.

City of Pearl Water Department P. Ö. Box 54195 Pearl, MS 39288-4195

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## PROOF OF PUBLICATION

RANKIN COUNTY NEWS • P.O. BOX 107 • BRANDON, MS 39043

## STATE OF MISSISSIPPI COUNTY OF RANKIN

THIS 2ND DAY OF JUNE, 2011, personally came Marcus Bowers, publisher of the Rankin County News,

S ID# 610017 Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to This report is a snapshot of last year's water s such as persons with cancer undergoing erly, and infants can be particularly at risk

RECENT RCSD BOARD MEETING

# entary show and champion

linton, Kyedy Jordan, ra Ann Ly-Lyons, Cole

Mangum, Matthew Miller, Ty Nelms, Avrah Pender, en Sanders, MacKenzie

Sims, Sydney White, Kirb Williams, Director Laure 99 Woodward and Assistant Dian rector Charlie Woodward.

"These students are sjas talented, and this is a greasy achievement. We look forg ward to hearing more from them in the future," sain RCSD Superintendent D Lynn Weathersby.

Lot 47, Butler Creek Estates, Part is hereby made in aid of and as a part

vested in me, with no express or implic

WITNESS my signature this June 2011.

/s/ MARK S. MAYFIELD MARK S. MAYFIELD, Trustee Mark S. Mayfield, PLLC, Riverhill Tow Building, 1675 Lakeland Dr., Suite 30 Jackson, MS 39216, Phone 601-948-359 HYPERLINK "mailto: MayfieldAttys aol.com" MayfieldAttys@aol.com June 1, 8, 15, 2011

Revised, a subdivision according to a me or plat thereof on file and of record in the office of the Chancery Clerk of Rank County at Brandon, Mississippi, in Pl Cabinet C at Slot 107, reference to which

I will convey only such title as

DMH Executive Director. of Alcohol and Drug Abuse ar DMH Division of Place, Karer ot I) ens benutoiq - **3TUTITS** EMPLOYEES OF MS DMH G

Jonu Sequa cauq sil appliances wit

nstalled merchandise only. Offers good t

water heaters, water softeners, water filt eccessories, closeouts and Everyday Gree Excludes Sears Commercial One® account

\*Offers exclude Electrolux, Jenn-Air\*, Dac

Sears Hometown Store. Friendly Service at Your Local Hometown Store

a weekly newspaper printed and published in the City of Brandon, In the County of Rankin and State aforesaid, before me the undersigned officer in and for said County and State, who being duly sworn, deposes and says that said newspaper has been published for more than 12 months prior to the first publication of the attached notice and is qualified under Chapter 13-3-31, Laws of Mississippi, 1936, and laws supplementary and amendatory thereto, and that a certain

## ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

CITY OF PEARL

a copy of which is hereto attached, was published in said newspaper One (1) week, as follows, to-wit:

Vol <u>163</u> No. <u>45</u> on the <u>1st</u> day of June, 2011

Marcus Bowers

MARCUS BOWERS, Publisher

Sworn to and subscribed before me by the aforementioned Marcus Bowers this 2nd day of June, 2011

> FRANCES CONGER Notary Public My Commission Expires: January 25, 2014

PRINTER'S FEE:

4 column by 20.5 inch ad at \$6.50 per colum inch......

\$533.00

3.00



\$536.00

ık, as recorded in muary 7, 2011, 3ank substituted stee, as recorded eing a default in is of the Deed of

ebt secured havdue and payable

CE OF SALE

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tenants with full

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aff, Jr., as Trustee

sital Corporation,

orded in the office

f Rankin County,

cember 24, 2002,

vas assigned to

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### Water Conservation Tips

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Cross Connection Control Survey.

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City of Pearl Water Department P. O. Box 54195 Pearl, MS 39288-4195

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Confeminants  Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products	MCLG MRDLG	MCL, MHDL	Water	وما	Men	Date	Violetio	2 Tapical Source
There is convincing evidence that addition of	fa disinfectant	is necessary	for course	of miero	biol choran	industry		
Holoscetic Acids (HAA2) (pph) FFIMs [Total Tribalomethanes] (pph)	MA	60	15			2010	Ne	By-product of drinking water chlorisation
Offering (as Cl2) (nom)	NA 4	50 4	123	193		2010	No	By-product of druking water disinfection
inorganic Conteminants	85 Kalendari		1 3-23	1 120	1 1,23	2010	No	Water additive used to control nucrobes
Barwa (ppm)	2	2	0.00256	0.0009	0.000366	2010	No	Discharge of drilling wastes, Discharge from metal refineries, Emison of natural deposits
Claomium (ppb)	100	100	3 942	1.27	3.942	2010	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Proston of natural deposits
Seleman (ppb)	59	50	2.5	2.5	2.5	2010	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refinences; Erosion of natural sleposis Discharge from mines
Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppb).	200	200	15	15	15	2010	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppin)	10	10	0.2	0.2	0.2	2010	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, Leaching from septic tanks, sewage, Erosson o
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	0.05	0.03	9,05	2010	No	Bunoff from fertilizer use, Leaching from septie tanks, sewage, Erosion of noticeal deposits
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	0.5	0.5	9.5	2010	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries, fire tetandams, ceramies, electronics solder, ten addition.
Arsenio (ppb)	9	10	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Erusion of natural denomics. Romoff from onchards: Romoff from whose and
Peryllipen (ppb)			0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	electronics production wastes  Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from
admium (ppb)		5	0.5	0.5	0.5		100000000000000000000000000000000000000	electrical, serospace, and defense industries  Corrosion of galvanized pipes, Erusion of natural deposits, Discharge from
detecty [Inorganie] (ppb)	+			4		2010	No	meta) remocries; moot from waste batteries and points
	4	2	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Crosion of natural deposits: Discharge from refliteres and factorics, Runo from landfills, Runoff from cropland
Tiallium (ppb)	0.5	2	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	OF CHARLES	Discharge from electronies, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites, frug factories
looride (ppm)	1	4	1.14	0.9	1,14	2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits, Water additive which promotes strong teeth: Directores from fertilizer and aluminum factories
olatile Organië Contaminants			30.	100.00				
2.4-Trichlorobenzene (pph) s-1,2-Dichkorostliylene (pph)	70	70	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from textile-limishing factories
ylenes (ppm)	10	70	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	Na	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
chloromethaue (oph)			0.000837	0.0005	0.000837	2010		Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories
	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
Dichlorobenzeno (ppb)	666	600	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from industrial chamical factories
nyl Chlorido (ppb)	0	2	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Leaching from DVC piping; Disclarge from plastics facturies
1-Dichleroethylene (pph)	7	7	0.5	0.3	0.5	2010		Orscharge from industrial chemical foctories
sas-1,2-Dicholorgethylene (pph)	100	100	0.3	0.5	0.5	2010		Disclores from industrial chamical factories
2-Dichforoethaue (pp6)	0	,	0.5	9.5	0.5	2010		One barge from industrial chemical focusies
(.1-Trichloroethaue (ppb)	260	200	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010		Discharge from metal degreating sites and other factories
ubon Tetrachloride (ppb)	1 6	,	0.5	0.5	6.5	2010	-	
2-Olehlerepropinne (ppb)	1 6		0.5	0.5	0.5	2010		Discharge from chamical plants and other industrial activities.
ichlosocthylene (ppb)	0	3	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010		Discharge from industrial elemiscal factories Discharge from ineral degressing sites and other factories
trachloroethylene (ppb)	0	. 5	0.5	0.3	0.5	2010		Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
.2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	13	5 7 7	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010		Discharge from industrial chemical factories
lirobenzene (monochiorobrozene) (pph).	100	100	0,5	0.5	0.5	2010		Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
rache (1996). Dene (1998)	0	3 1	0.5	-0.5	0.5	2010	No 2	hischarge from factories: Leaching from our storage tanks and fandfills
reine (ppm) reflicazone (pob)	1 1 1			2030.0		2010	No k	Ascharge from petroleum factories
	700	200	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No S	Ascharge from petroleum refineries
rene (pph)	190	100	- 0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No C	Discharge from rubber and plassic factories, Lesiching from landfills

Pick up after your focts.
If you have yout awn ceptic system, preportly maintain your system to reduce fearbing to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
Dispose of chemicals properly take used motor oil to a recycling center.
Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or welfallow grouply, consider cutating use. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed for locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's 1690 to Stur's Watershed Team.
Organica a storm disain actualing project with your local government or water supplier. Stuncial antestage intendings people. Thomps No Watershed Team.
Designica a storm disain actualing project with your local government or water supplier. Stuncial antestage the street drain nethings people. Thomps No Watershed Team.
Designica a storm disain actualing project with your local government or water supplier. Stuncial antestage intendings people. Thomps No Watershed Team.
Designica is thinker' or "Project Vote Water." Produce and districtive a flyer for households to remain residents that some chains dump directly into your local system body.
Additional fallower of I lead actual cases serious heelth problems, especially for pregonal women and young children. Lead in directlying water, but extends cannot the accommodated with the serious latest and planning. Planning Water Distriction water, local planning water, but extends cannot cannot the actually of masterials used to planning compences. When your water has been sitting for soveral hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flashing your tap for 10 excounts to 2 rainestee before using water of draining or cooking. Ply our seconds to 2 rainestee before using water for draining or cooking. Ply our seconds to 2 rainestee before using water of draining or cooking. Ply our seconds to 2 rainestee before using water of draining or cooking. Ply our seconds to 2 rainestee before using water of draining or cooking. Ply o

City of Pearl Water Department P. O. Box 54195 Pearl, MS 39288-4195

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Water Quality Data Table
In order to easure that top water is safe to drink. EPA prescriber regulations which first the amount of contaminates in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminates that we detected during the califordry ear of this report. Although many more contaminates treated, only tokes inhabitances listed below were found in your water. All sources of durinking water contain count extensity occurring contaminates. At the level, there inhabitances are generally not have fully in a durinking water. Beamoning all contaminates would be extremely aspected under the contamination of the contamination of the contamination of the extremely aspected under the contamination of these contamination do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered valuarable to this type of contamination. As such, come of our data, thought report the contamination of the c

The Fire form for the fire first and the control of the control	Contaminants  Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products	MEDLO MEDLO	MRDL	Water	lan	Hilgh	Date	Violation	Typical Source				
Charmon Legs   1	There is convincing evidence that addition of followers: Asids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	1 15		nl containi	2010	No	By-product of drinking water chlorization				
spient (pops)	Silorine (as C12) (ppss)			123	1.03	1.23	2010		By-product of drinking water disinfection  Weser additive used to control microbes				
The content page   100   100   3-122   127   3-012   2010   No.   Declarage from some damage musing for some of named despositions (content of musing content of musing conten	TO DESCRIPTION OF STREET AND ADDRESS OF A STREET AND A	1 2	2	0.002566	0.000933	0.002566	2010	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refinences, Erolion of				
yearde (as prec (α) (pops)  10   10   10   22   23   30   300   3	tronium (ppb)	or a Common Common	SEC. 15 (200) 19 (200)	3.942	1.27	3.942	2010	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits				
Common   C	electura (ppb)	50	50	2.5	10220	2.5	2010	No					
Strike [interaced as Nitrogen] (prom)  1	yanide [as Free Cn] (ppb)	209	200	15	15	15	2010	No:	gactories				
Section   Company   Comp	Sitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	0.2	0.2	0.3	2010	. No	antural deposas				
Interest (piph)	Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	1	l l	0.05	0.05	0.05	2010	No	hatural deposits				
Applies	Antimosy (ppb)	6	6	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Solder, test addition.				
Section   Processing   Section   S	Arsenie (ppb)	0.	:10	0.5	0.5	0,5	2010	No	ejectionics Inoquesion mastes				
Company   Comp	Berylliom (ppb)	4	4	9.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge fro electrical, aerospace; and defense industries				
Authors   Content   Cont	Sadmium (ppb)		- 5	0.5	0.3	0,5	2010	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge fro metal refineries; runoif from waste batteries and points				
	Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	9.5	0,5	0.5	2010	No					
Particle Crystale Cest missars	Challium (ppb)	6.5	2	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Dischargo from electronies, glass, and Leaching from one-processing sites drug factories				
Comparison   Contemplate   C			4	1.14	0.9	1,14	2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits: Water additive which promotes strong teeth;				
20   20   20   20   20   20   20   20	A SECURE OF THE PROPERTY OF TH	1 70 1	70	1 64 1	0 4	0 4 1	2010 I	Νa	Discharge from textile-finishing farrence				
New York   Part   Par	is-1.2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70		0.5	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories				
Dichlorobeneries (ppb)	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~					2000							
Application   Proceedings   Process   Proces		9 20027 80 8	60 - 1000 - 1000	CHORAC SAN (1983)	22.00 YEAR		110 CALL TO 200		Discharge from industrial chemical fectories				
Al-Dichloroschylene (ppb) 7 7 7 0 0.3 0.5 0.5 2010 Ng Discharge from indistrial chemical factories annual-2-bicholoroschylene (ppb) 100 100 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 2010 Ng Discharge from indistrial chemical factories 2.0 2-bicholoroschylene (ppb) 0 0 5 0.5 0.5 0.5 2010 Ng Discharge from indistrial chemical factories 3.0 2-bicholoroschylene (ppb) 0 0 5 0.5 0.5 0.5 2010 Ng Discharge from indistrial chemical factories 4.0 2-bicholoroschylene (ppb) 0 0 5 0.5 0.5 0.5 2010 Ng Discharge from indistrial chemical factories 4.0 2-bicholoroschylene (ppb) 0 0 5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 2010 Ng Discharge from chemical plants and other factories 4.0 2-bicholoroschylene (ppb) 0 0 5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 2010 Ng Discharge from chemical plants and other factories 4.0 2-bicholoroschylene (ppb) 0 0 5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 2010 Ng Discharge from indistrial chemical factories 4.0 2-bicholoroschylene (ppb) 0 0 5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 2010 Ng Discharge from indistrial chemical factories 4.0 2-bicholoroschylene (ppb) 0 0 5 0.5 0.5 0.5 2010 Ng Discharge from indistrial chemical factories 4.0 2-bicholoroschylene (ppb) 0 0 5 0.5 0.5 0.5 2010 Ng Discharge from indistrial chemical factories 4.0 2-bicholoroschylene (ppb) 0 0 5 0.5 0.5 0.5 2010 Ng Discharge from indistrial chemical factories 4.0 2-bicholoroschylene (ppb) 0 0 5 0.5 0.5 0.5 2010 Ng Discharge from indistrial chemical factories 4.0 2-bicholoroschylene (ppb) 0 0 5 0.5 0.5 0.5 2010 Ng Discharge from indistrial chemical factories 4.0 2-bicholoroschylene (ppb) 0 0 0 0 0.5 0.5 0.5 2010 Ng Discharge from indistrial chemical factories 4.0 2-bicholoroschylene (ppb) 0 0 0 0 0 0.5 0.5 0.5 2010 Ng Discharge from indistrial chemical factories 4.0 2-bicholoroschylene (ppb) 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0					A 1 200 - 2 7 6 7 6								
100   100   100   25   0.5   0.5   2010   No   Discharge from industrial chemical Extension		A STATE OF STATE OF	And a second second second	200 CT-04/CB-200	Chicaxests;	Valoration's	202.000						
	rans-1,2-Dickoloroethylene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	101000000000000000000000000000000000000					
Appendix   Contaminant   Con						*****							
2-Dischiosconcene (1990)		4											
reschioscipleina (ppb) 0 5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5	2-Dichleropropane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0,5	2010		Occionge from industrial chemical factories				
1.2-Trichtoprehame (pph)	etrachlosoethylene (ppb)												
1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1	.1.2-Trichloroethane (ppb)		5 100					No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories				
hybenese (ppb)   700   700   0.5   0.5   0.5   2010   No   Discharge from potrolism refineries (pyrene (ppb))   100   100   0.5   0.5   0.5   2010   No   Discharge from rubber and plansic factories, Leaching from landfilly (processed of the processed of the pro	lenzene (pph)						2010	No	Discharge from factories, Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills				
Contantinant	thylbenzene (ppb)			***************************************									
Contaminant (April 1997)  Contaminant (April 1997)  Copies action level at consumer tape (ppm) 1.5 1.3 1.3 0.2 2010 0 No Continue of household plumbing systems. Errors of natural slope action level at consumer tape (ppm) 1.5 1.5 2 2010 0 No Continue of household plumbing systems. Errors of natural slope action level at consumer tape (ppm) 1.5 2 2010 0 No Continue of household plumbing systems. Errors of natural slope action level action for action plumbing systems. Errors of natural slope action level action for action plumbing systems. Errors of natural slope action for action for action of the point of the point plumbing systems. Errors of natural slope action for action of the point plumbing systems. Errors of natural slope action for action of the point plumbing systems. Errors of the point plumbing systems action of the point plumbing systems. Provided the point plumbing systems action of the point plumbing systems. Provided the point plumbing systems action of the point plumbing systems action of the point plumbing systems. Provided the plumbing systems action of the point plumbing systems action of the point plumbing systems action action of the point plumbing systems. Provided the plumbing systems action of the point plumbing systems action action of the point plumbing systems. Provided plumbing systems action of the point plumbing systems action of	tyrene (ppb)	160	100	273 CA 693 K	A-15-20-00	15 CHARGON !		2,000	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills				
opper action level at consumer tags (ppm) 13 13 9.2 2010 0 No Corrispose of household plumbing systems; Errorine of natural depotency action level at consumer taps (ppb) 0 15 2 2010 0 No Corrispose of household plumbing systems; Errorine of natural depotency and Descriptions  Term Popin Popin Popin Popin Popin Popin parts per hillion, or militigrams per liter (right).  NA NA NA Natural militigrams per liter (right).  NA NA NA Not descreted  NB ND Not descreted  NB ND Not descreted  NB NOT descreted  NB MCLG. Maximum Contaminates Level Good, The level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water, MCLs are a to his MCLGs as feasible using the best available returning technology.  The militimate of the system of the state of the contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are a to his MCLGs are for the militimate of the system of the state of the contaminant in drinking water. MCLs are a to his MCLGs are for the militimate of the system of the state of the contaminant in drinking water. MCLs are a to his MCLGs are for the militimate of the system of the system of the state of the contaminant in drinking water. MCLs are a to his MCLGs are for the militimate of the system of the system of the state of the system of the system of the state of the system of th	Contaminants	MCLG	يلم		Sample Date	Exceedi	ples ne AL		Troital Source				
ACL OF Maximum Communitors Level Good, The level of a constantinum in drinking water MCLs are as MCLG. Maximum Communitors Level Good, The level of a constantinum in drinking water MCLs are as MCLG. Maximum Communitors Level Good, The level of a constantinum in drinking water below which there is no line and the level of the communitors of the level of the		13	13	0.2	2010	0.		No	Corression of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits				
Term ppm ppm, parts per million, or milligrams per liner (mg.L.)  ppm ppm, parts per million, or milligrams per liner (mg.L.)  ppb ppm ppm ppm parts per million, or micrograms per inter (mg.L.)  NA MA PAN not applicable  NB No Adverted  Adverted No Adverted No Adverted  NB No Adverted No Adverted No Adverted  NB No Adverted No Adver		0	15	2	2010	0		No	Corresion of household plumbing systems; Erosson of natural deposits				
ppb pek parts per billion, or micrograms pet iter (ngst.)  NA NA in an applicable  NB N	Term								Definition				
ND N			as talk										
NR Monitoring not required, but recommended.  Perm MCLG Maximum Contaminated Level Good, The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no him expected risk to bepth. MCLGs allow for a margin of select.  MCL Maximum Contaminated Level Good, The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no him expected risk to bepth. MCLGs allow for a margin of select.  MCL Maximum Contaminated Level The level of a contaminant in the allowed in drinking water. MCLs after to the MCLGs and feasible using the best available retaminent technology.  TT transport Feshiolates A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. MCLs after the contended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.  Al. Al. Action Level The concentration of a contaminant which, for exceeded, Disguess too support the select to the select of a drinking water drinking water than the select that the select of a drinking water drinking water. The register the fermion of drinking water drinking water. There is to violence the addition of a drinking to drinking water and drinking water. The violence water drinking water drinking water. There is to violence the addition of a drinking water and drinking water. The violence water drinking water drinking water. There is to violence the addition of a drinking water and drinking water. The violence water drinking water and water the drinking water and drinking water. There is to violence water and drinking water and drinking water and drinking water and drinking water. There is to violence water and drinking water and drinking water and water and drinking water. There is to violence water and water								0.200					
Term  MCLG  MCLG  MCLG Maximum Contaminated Level Good, The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no him supecied risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of select.  MCL  MCL Maximum Contaminant Level. The black level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no him MCLGs and for the MCLGs and for the MCLGs and for the MCLGs and for the MCLGs are fessible using the best available remained rechnology.  TT  Transment Technology. The best available remained to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.  Al.  Al. Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if accepted, highest new significant in drinking water.  Variances and Exemptions  MRDLG  MRDLG  MRDLG  MRDLG  MRDLG  MRDLL  MRDLL  MRDL  MRDL	NR NR						200	NR: Monit					
MCL Maximum Communitant Level. The highest level of a contaminant has it allowed in drinking water, MCL a site is to the MCLCas an feasible treatment enclosule to the level of a contaminant in drinking water.  AL Active Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers resistment or other requirements which yetters man follow:  Variances and Exemptions  Variances and Exemptions, State or EPA germission note to meet an MCL or a treatment rechange mode recitation conduction of the state of	Term			MCLG Maximum Cocamiums Level God, The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or succeeds risk to be god McLGG allow for a mergin of Series.  MCLE Maximum Comaminant Level. The highest level of a comaminant that is allowed in drinking water, MCLE are set as of on the McLGG as Reinbet using the best window returning technology.  The Treatment Techniques: A required process intended to croke the level of a contaminant in drinking water.									
TT. Treatment Techniques. A required process intended to wholest the level of a contamination in distributing water.  Al. Active Level. The consentration of a contamination which, if executed, injuges techniques and individual varieties and Extraptions.  Variances and Extraptions. State of EPA germission not to meet an MCL or a treatment feetbringes under certain conduct.  MRDLG. Maximum creation distinction level, soul. The level of a distributing water distingletons below which there is no expected risk to health. MRDLG 450 not reflect the function of the use of desinfectants to eventual contamination.  MRDL. Maximum varieties distinctions level. The highlight level of a distinfectant allowed in distincting water. Here is confident to the highlight level of a distinfectant and administration of distinfectant in excession for control of microbial contamination.  MNR. MSR: Monitored Not Regulated.  MPL. 4 GPL-State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level.	MCLG												
TT. Treatment Techniques. A required process intended to wholest the level of a contamination in distributing water.  Al. Active Level. The consentration of a contamination which, if executed, injuges techniques and individual varieties and Extraptions.  Variances and Extraptions. State of EPA germission not to meet an MCL or a treatment feetbringes under certain conduct.  MRDLG. Maximum creation distinction level, soul. The level of a distributing water distingletons below which there is no expected risk to health. MRDLG 450 not reflect the function of the use of desinfectants to eventual contamination.  MRDL. Maximum varieties distinctions level. The highlight level of a distinfectant allowed in distincting water. Here is confident to the highlight level of a distinfectant and administration of distinfectant in excession for control of microbial contamination.  MNR. MSR: Monitored Not Regulated.  MPL. 4 GPL-State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level.	MCI.												
Variances and Exemptions  Variances and Exemptions  Variances and Exemptions  Variances and Exemptions  Variances and Exemptions State of EPA gerministion not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain condit  MRDLG  MRDLG  MRDLG  MRDLS  MRDL  MRSL  MRS			255										
MRDLG MAXImum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no expected risk to health MRDLG do not reflect the feerflow of the ine of disinfectant to control merchal contamination.  MRDL Maximum yeardual disinfectant level. The highest level of 8 disinfectant allowed in drinking usater. Here is converge to the design of a distingual of a distinguant of a distinguant of a distinguant allowed in drinking usater. Here is converge to the design of a distinguant of the distinguant and the design of the distinguant and the design of the distinguant and the design of the distinguant and the di				bysecra mas	1 tottoye.	110		Property of					
MRDL Maximum verdual disinferent level. The highest level of a disinferent allowed in drinking water. There is to violence has addition to a disinferent is recessary for control of microbial contaminants.  MNR MSR: Mentioned both Regulated  MPL   SPIL Start Assigned Maximum Permissible Level		95											
MNR MNR: Monitored Yor Regulated  MPL SING Assigned Managam Permissible Level	<del></del>			expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of deinfectants to central merchal contaminants.									
MNR MNR: Monitored Yor Regulated  MPL SING Assigned Managam Permissible Level	er unter sectual de propriété par une et problémente en la propriété april 200 parisée			MRDL: Ma evidence th	MRULE, manusum reasons disinfection level. The highest level of a disinfection allowed in drinking water. There is convinently evidence that addition of a disinfection is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.								
se must annormation pienae contact:  postact Name; W. C. 'Bud; Overby, Certified Operator.	MPL		<u> </u>	MINR: Mon	mored No	a Regulater	1						
ddiress: 0 Day, 54195 D Bay, 54195 Bart, MS, 39238 Bones (601) 972-1520	or more information please confact: ontact Name: W. C. "Bud" Overby, Certi diress:	fied Opera	or										